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No. 20,333

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日七十月六年丑乙

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1925

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

STATIONS	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep. 8.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	2.25	5.35	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	Dep. 8.50	8.25	10.35	12.05	2.35	5.45	7.20
Shatin	Dep. 9.00	8.35	10.45	12.15	2.45	5.55	7.30
Tai Po	Dep. 9.10	8.45	10.55	12.25	2.55	6.05	7.40
Tai Po Market	Dep. 9.20	8.55	11.05	12.35	3.05	6.15	7.50
Fanning	Dep. 9.30	9.05	11.15	12.45	3.15	6.25	8.00
Shenagahui	Dep. 9.40	9.15	11.25	12.55	3.25	6.35	8.10
Shumchun	Dep. 9.50	9.25	11.35	1.05	3.35	6.45	8.20

STATIONS	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun	Dep. 9.50	9.25	11.35	1.05	3.35	6.45	8.20
Shenagahui	Dep. 10.00	9.35	11.45	1.15	3.45	6.55	8.30
Fanning	Dep. 10.10	9.45	11.55	1.25	3.55	7.05	8.40
Tai Po Market	Dep. 10.20	9.55	12.05	1.35	4.05	7.15	8.50
Tai Po	Dep. 10.30	10.05	12.15	1.45	4.15	7.25	9.00
Shatin	Dep. 10.40	10.15	12.25	1.55	4.25	7.35	9.10
Yau Ma Tei	Dep. 10.50	10.25	12.35	2.05	4.35	7.45	9.20
Kowloon	Dep. 11.00	10.35	12.45	2.15	4.45	7.55	9.30

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

STATIONS	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep. 8.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	2.25	5.35	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	Dep. 8.50	8.25	10.35	12.05	2.35	5.45	7.20
Shatin	Dep. 9.00	8.35	10.45	12.15	2.45	5.55	7.30
Tai Po	Dep. 9.10	8.45	10.55	12.25	2.55	6.05	7.40
Tai Po Market	Dep. 9.20	8.55	11.05	12.35	3.05	6.15	7.50
Fanning	Dep. 9.30	9.05	11.15	12.45	3.15	6.25	8.00
Shenagahui	Dep. 9.40	9.15	11.25	12.55	3.25	6.35	8.10
Shumchun	Dep. 9.50	9.25	11.35	1.05	3.35	6.45	8.20

STATIONS	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun	Dep. 9.50	9.25	11.35	1.05	3.35	6.45	8.20
Shenagahui	Dep. 10.00	9.35	11.45	1.15	3.45	6.55	8.30
Fanning	Dep. 10.10	9.45	11.55	1.25	3.55	7.05	8.40
Tai Po Market	Dep. 10.20	9.55	12.05	1.35	4.05	7.15	8.50
Tai Po	Dep. 10.30	10.05	12.15	1.45	4.15	7.25	9.00
Shatin	Dep. 10.40	10.15	12.25	1.55	4.25	7.35	9.10
Yau Ma Tei	Dep. 10.50	10.25	12.35	2.05	4.35	7.45	9.20
Kowloon	Dep. 11.00	10.35	12.45	2.15	4.45	7.55	9.30

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STATIONS	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning	Dep. 8.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	2.25	5.35	7.10
Shenagahui	Dep. 8.50	8.25	10.35	12.05	2.35	5.45	7.20
Shatin	Dep. 9.00	8.35	10.45	12.15	2.45	5.55	7.30
Tai Po	Dep. 9.10	8.45	10.55	12.25	2.55	6.05	7.40
Tai Po Market	Dep. 9.20	8.55	11.05	12.35	3.05	6.15	7.50
Fanning	Dep. 9.30	9.05	11.15	12.45	3.15	6.25	8.00
Shenagahui	Dep. 9.40	9.15	11.25	12.55	3.25	6.35	8.10
Shumchun	Dep. 9.50	9.25	11.35	1.05	3.35	6.45	8.20

STATIONS	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning	Dep. 8.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	2.25	5.35	7.10
Shenagahui	Dep. 8.50	8.25	10.35	12.05	2.35	5.45	7.20
Shatin	Dep. 9.00	8.35	10.45	12.15	2.45	5.55	7.30
Tai Po	Dep. 9.10	8.45	10.55	12.25	2.55	6.05	7.40
Tai Po Market	Dep. 9.20	8.55	11.05	12.35	3.05	6.15	7.50
Fanning	Dep. 9.30	9.05	11.15	12.45	3.15	6.25	8.00
Shenagahui	Dep. 9.40	9.15	11.25	12.55	3.25	6.35	8.10
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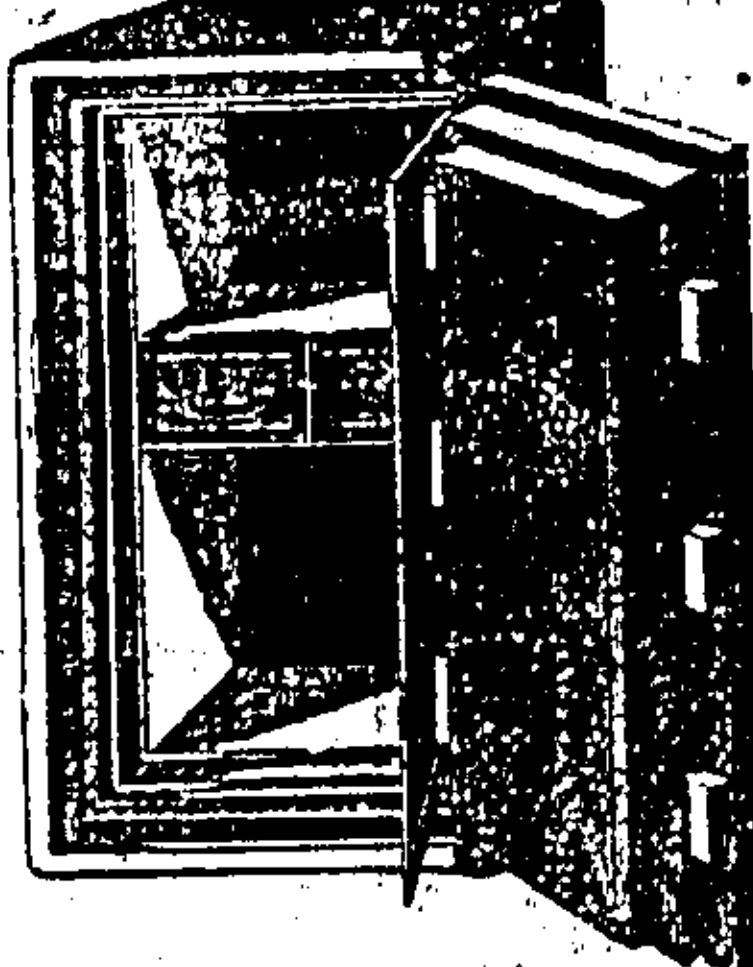
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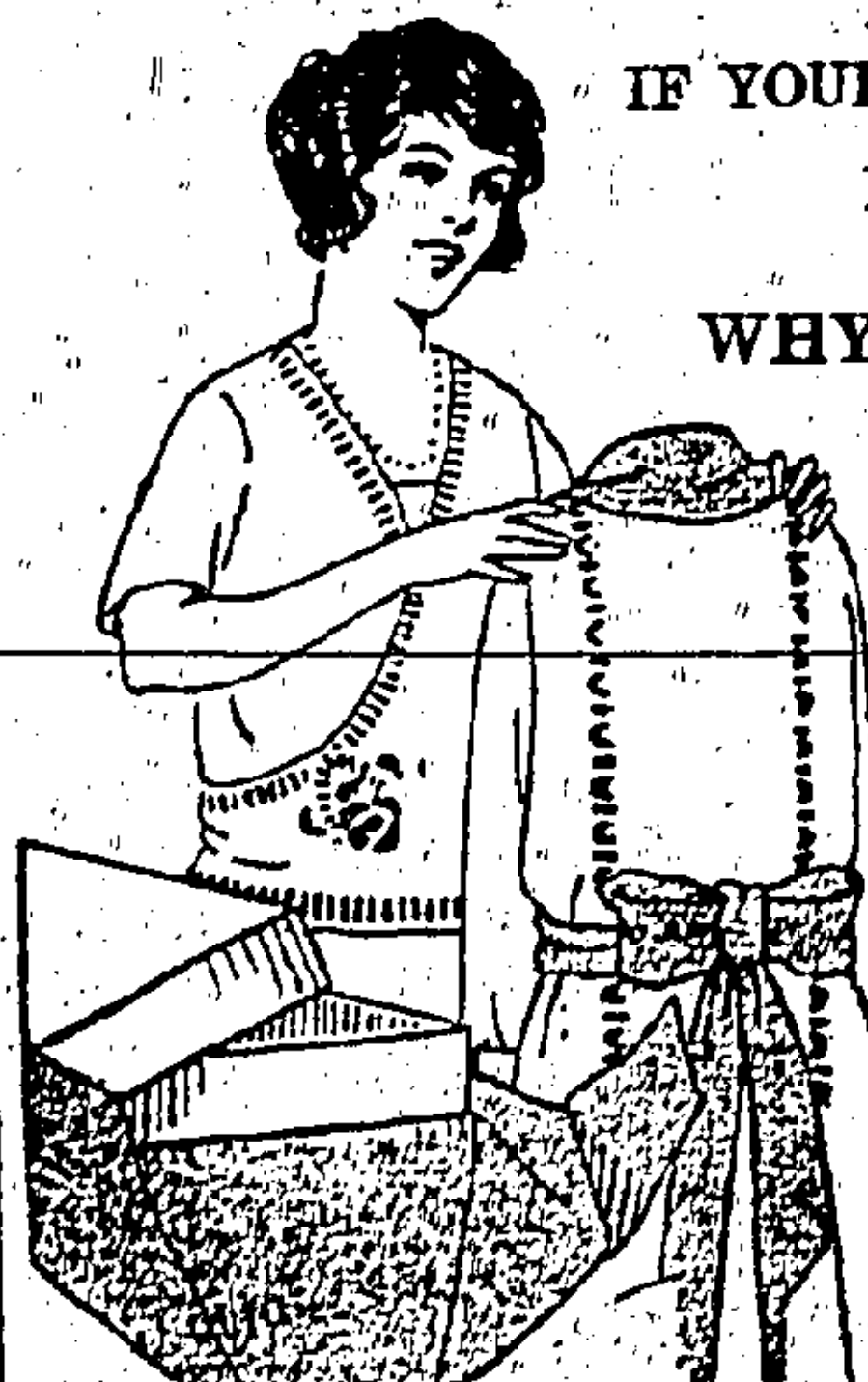
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TION IS ENOUGH.THE STEAM LAUNDRY Co.,
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CORRESPONDENCE. THE CINEMA IN CHINA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir.—The preacher at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning revealed an abysmal ignorance of the cinema and its functions. He refers to the Chinese who "sit and devour our modern adulterous scenic romances, and seeing the white woman portrayed in all kinds of degrading situations he naturally thinks that he is being introduced into British home life." If the Assistant Cathedral Chaplain is a true sport, he will certainly let us know the Cinema Theatre he frequents, and the titles of some of these "adulterous scenic romances." A fairly close following of the world of the cinema leads me to suggest that "there ain't no such thing." Much of the cinema stuff that is offered to us here, comes from America, and the nature of it leads me to presume that British home life generally speaking is being pictured. I trust this is not cock-tail criticism. We owe a word of thanks to our Clericals for so making plain the great things of life—and of the present chaos—even if, in so doing they are unconsciously humorous.—Yours, etc.,

SANKEY MOODY.

Hongkong, August 4th.

CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir.—Although there is no direct evidence, in the shape of many letters addressed to you on the subject, the Hon. Mr. Holyoak need not regret that he has embarked on the attempt to get the seven-teen professors of the Canton Christian College, to retract their document. Public opinion is with him and it is generally acknowledged, I think, that the right man has undertaken what is, after all, a thankless, if necessary, piece of work. The near approach of the re-opening of schools reminds me that there is in the Colony a branch of the Canton Christian College, carrying on its work in peace and safety, and doubtless teaching principles of charity and clear judgment. This branch proposes movement to another part of the island where its enlargement is being made possible either by a free grant of land, or a grant on the very generous terms usually made by Government. I suggest that, until a satisfactory issue is made in the matter which has brought into disrepute the word of a British Consul and the action of Britishers, a reconsideration should be made of the terms under which a branch of the Canton Christian College is allowed to exist in this Colony.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

Hongkong, August 4th.

LOCAL SPORT.

BASEBALL.

SOUTH CHINA BEAT INDIANS.

In a league game played on the Happy Valley diamond yesterday, the Indians gave a very poor display against South China, to whom they lost by 10 runs to 1.

The sides were as follows:—

SOUTH CHINA.		INDIANS.	
Ping	1b.	Akbar	
Chan	3b.	S. A. Ishmael	
June	s.s.	Mimi	
Pan	2b.	Kitchell	
Shim	p.	Lewis	
Leung	i.f.	Cassambhoy	
Choy	c.f.	Choy	
Lee	c.	Lee	
Chanson	r.f.	A. N. Another	

The scores in the five innings played were:—

	1	2	3	4	5
South China	2	3	1	3	10
Indians	0	0	0	0	1

GARRISON TENNIS LEAGUE.

The results of matches played in the Garrison Tennis League for the week ending last Saturday, were as under:—
Headquarters Wing, East Surrey Regiment, beat R.A.M.C. by 57 to 42; R.E. "B" beat R.A.O.C. by 64 to 35; "D" Co., East Surrey Regiment beat Headquarters Wing, East Surrey Regiment, by 53 to 48.

The League Table to date stands as under:—

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
R.E. "B"	8	9	0	9
R.A.O.C.	8	7	1	7
Headquarters Wing	8	6	2	6
East Surrey Regt.	8	6	2	6
Small Units	8	4	4	4
"A" Co., East Surrey Regt.	8	3	5	3
R.A.S.C.	8	3	5	3
"D" Co., East Surrey Regt.	8	2	6	2
R.E. "A"	7	2	5	2
R.A.M.C.	7	0	7	0
"B" Co., East Surrey Regt.	4	0	4	0

VOLUNTEERS DEMOBILISED.

The Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps was wholly demobilised as from midnight.

The proclamation to this effect was issued by H.E. the Governor, and published in a Government Gazette Extraordinary yesterday afternoon. The Corps was called out for actual military service on June 21st.

VALLEY FLOOD SEQUEL. ENQUIRY INTO P.W.D. COOLIE'S DEATH RESUMED.

SOME SEARCHING QUESTIONS.

The death enquiry, reported in the Daily Press yesterday, into the circumstances surrounding the death of a coolie, named Tong Fat, who was guarding a P.W.D. steam-roller at the time of the collapse of a wall at the corner of Happy Valley by Koon Ma Terrace and the Young Wo Nursing Home, on June 10th, owing to the flood, and whose body was found in the early hours of the next morning, was continued at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. S. B. R. McElderry, sitting as a Coroner.

The jury comprised Messrs. D. Templeton (foreman), C. J. Joseph and A. D. Russell.

Mr. M. W. Lo appeared on behalf of the directors of the Young Wo Nursing Home; Mr. E. S. C. Brooks on behalf of the owners and contractors, the Tong Shan Company; and Mr. Leo d'Almada represented Mr. A. R. F. Raven (partner in the firm of Messrs. Raven and Basto, Architects).

Mr. E. Newhouse (Assistant Engineer P.W.D.), said that in constructing new roads the engineer in charge of such construction was responsible for the drainage of storm water which crosses the road. He had to provide channels and catchments for the water. These remarks referred to roads before building developments took place. When plans were deposited for the development of any site, such plans are or should be given to him for recommendation as to the dealing with the drainage of the site. During the course of the developments, the Building Authority was responsible for the drainage. The storm water drainage plans of Lot No. 2353 were referred to him some time in 1923. He could not say if they had been carried out or not.

The Coroner: Whose duty is it to see that the scheme drawn up by you is carried out?—Witness: The Building Authority should see to the drainage of the area.

Mr. Templeton: Has the natural drainage of the Wong Nei Cheong Valley been disturbed by the construction of Stubbs Road?—Witness: Yes, considerably by the construction of Stubbs Road and other roads, as well as the development of building sites and to a great extent with the construction of catchwaters and after-beds.

Continuing, witness said that the culvert seen by the jury on Tuesday took the storm water from a portion of Inland Lot No. 2354, the remaining portion of the site being drained by another nullah.

The Coroner: We understand that during the course of construction no arrangements were made to drain the lot?—Witness: That is a matter for the Building Authority. It is not my duty, and I have made no enquiries.

Mr. A. R. F. Raven (Partner in the firm of Messrs. Raven and Basto, Architects), said that his firm were the architects for the building of Inland Lot No. 2354. In connection with the development of that lot, they were given permission to build a wall on the other side of Stubbs Road. On the plans submitted to the contractor the retaining wall was to have been built with cement mortar, that is one part cement and six parts of sand.

The Coroner: Was any of the wall built with sea sand?—Witness: There was no sea sand.

The Coroner: What sort of sand was it?—Witness: They used material off the site.

Coroner: Do you consider this sand?—Witness: It is a mixture of sand and mud.

The Coroner: And do you consider that a mixture of one part of cement and six parts of sand and mud carries out the specification of the plans?—Witness: No, I inspected the work and I informed the contractor that the mortar was not right.

The Coroner: How often did you visit the work?—Witness: I inspected the place once a week; sometimes twice weekly.

Continuing, witness said that a week after telling the contractor that the mortar was not right, he again visited the scene but did not notice any improvement. In addition to this cement mortar, there was a concrete base, consisting of one part cement, three parts of sand and six parts of stone. At one time, he saw some proper sand on the site but at other times the sand was not right.

QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The Coroner: What did you do about it?—Witness: I only called their attention to it.

The Coroner: Do you consider that your responsibility ends there by calling attention to the fact that the sand being used, or the material being used was not right?—Witness: I do consider it ends there.

The Coroner: Do you not consider yourself responsible for seeing that the wall is properly built?—Witness: I do not consider myself responsible, when there is supervision.

The Coroner: What supervision was there?—Witness: Well, I went there and saw that the work was going on as far as possible when I was there.

The Coroner: You had no foreman on the work?—Witness: No.

The Coroner: You relied on the work being carried out and you going there occasionally. Is that the usual custom of your firm or of other firms as well?—Witness: It is the usual custom of all firms as far as I know.

The Coroner: In this Colony or elsewhere?—Witness: I am only speaking of this Colony.

Witness continued that he had considered the possibility of storm water entering the dump from Stubbs Road. He had inspected it and thought that it was quite safe.

The Coroner: Did you not consider that rain water might come over Stubbs Road and wash away the wall?—Witness: I did not think there would be so much rain.

The Coroner: You know we have the heavy rain storms every year?—Witness: Yes. But I did not consider there would be so much water coming down the hill.

The Coroner: When was the last time you inspected the wall before the storm?—Witness: About June 10th, about three or four days before the storm.

Mr. Raven then went on to give a detailed description of the method of constructing the wall, giving the various dimensions in its construction. The wall was completed three days before the storm.

The Coroner: Did you take any precautions to prevent the earth from sliding down?—Witness: No, we could not do anything beyond putting it over the edge.

The Coroner: I see that you are beginning to build the wall again. Do you think it is safe now?—Witness: It was safe before.

ALLEGED CAUSE OF FALL.

In answer to a further question witness replied that the wall was safe owing to its thickness and height. The cause of the fatal collapse was probably the shock and the sudden rush of water from the back of the wall.

Mr. Templeton: Who selected the site?—Witness: I do not know, but I think it was done by the Building Authority.

Mr. Templeton: Did your authority enforce the building of a retaining wall or was it merely suggested that there should be a retaining wall?—Witness: We asked permission to have a retaining wall there.

Mr. Templeton: Why?—Witness: To put our fillings down and help to support the road.

Mr. Templeton: Who suggested that you should support the road?—Witness: I do not think it was suggested at all.

Mr. Templeton: So you were giving them that privilege for nothing?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. Russell: Is the cement mortar you are using now the same as before?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. Russell: Do you consider the present wall to be safe now?—Witness: Yes certainly, it is being built to prevent the water from coming down. I don't say it will stand a severe shock, such as a 12' gun or a cannon being fired at it. It is being built with extra precautions to take the strain.

Mr. Joseph: Do you consider that one part of cement and six parts of sand and mud is cement mortar?—Witness: Yes, I consider it cement mortar.

Mr. Joseph: I understand that cement mortar is one part cement and three parts of sand?—Witness: But that is cement mortar.

Mr. Joseph: You can't tell this cement mortar. It is not sand, it is dirt.—Witness: It is a kind of cement mortar.

Mr. B. T. T. Boothby (Engineer-in-Chief of the Kowloon-Canton Railway), was recalled.

The Coroner said that as the jury had had Mr. Boothby's report, he did not propose to cover the same ground again.

The Coroner (to Mr. Boothby): Do you consider it safe to allow this wall to go on at present?—Witness: Yes, provided certain precautions are taken.

The Coroner: Are there any precautions to make it safer?—Witness: I suggest backing the wall as the building proceeds, in which case any water coming down would go over the top without causing any flooding.

Mr. B. A. Goldsmith (Engineer-in-Charge of roads, P.W.D.), recalled, said that there had been landslides in the same place previously. The road was completely covered with debris. Witness had expected the wall to be carried away if it were used as a dam.

Mr. H. J. Best (overseer, P.W.D., attached to the Building Ordinance Dept.), stated that it was part of his duties to inspect the dump, which he did at regular intervals once a week. Cement was always being used in satisfactory quantities, but red earth was used instead of sand. Considering that one part of cement was being mixed with six parts of sand, red earth was satisfactory for such cement mortar as was specified in the plans.

In answer to a member of the jury, witness said that the construction of the wall was similar to other walls serving similar purposes except that lime mortar was used instead of cement mortar.

Mr. d'Almada: I take it you were carrying out the inspections under the Building Authority's instructions?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. d'Almada: And you inspected the plans before making your inspection?—Witness: Yes.

(Continued on next Column).

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE. QUESTIONS AT TO-DAY'S MEETING.

We learn from a local Chinese source that among the questions which will be brought up by the representatives of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at their meeting to-day with the General Chamber, will be:—

That the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank be asked to assist the local Chinese merchants by permitting them to overdraw as usual as far as the merchants have securities deposited with the Bank, and that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the General Chamber should jointly ask the Hongkong Government to take any steps that may be practicable for the easing of the general trade situation.

WHY HONGKONG IS RICH. CANTON OFFICIAL'S AMUSING SPEECH.

Highly ingenious was the speech made on August 1st to a meeting at Canton of the Hongkong and Canton strikers' representatives, by Liu Chung Hoi, head of the local Labour Department. Said he:

"Hongkong owing to its facilities for transportation has an income of \$19,000,000, and while the area of our province is far larger than Hongkong its income is \$30,000 (1830,000) only. Hongkong wealth is the result of our labourers' hard work. If we refuse to work for Hongkong, then it will soon become a deserted island. A scheme to this end is now in the hands of the Commercial Bureau and the Reconstruction Bureau. I now sincerely ask our labourers to assist them in order to render the scheme practical."

Mr. d'Almada: And in the course of your inspections if you found any irregularities it would be your duty to report, same?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. d'Almada: On no occasion whatever did you have to make any report as to any discrepancy of any kind?—Witness: No.

Mr. d'Almada: So far as you were concerned you were perfectly satisfied with the way in which the work was being carried on?—Witness: Yes. So far as I could judge from my weekly inspections I was satisfied.

Mr. M. Hughes (Engineer of the Building Ordinance Department), said that amongst his duties, he had to scrutinise the plans in connection with this wall dump. He gave evidence on the plans submitted in connection with this wall. An application for the dump, made in December, 1922, was refused on the ground that it was an unsuitable site and another application was refused at a later date. Permission was finally given to erect the wall, because the plans appeared to be satisfactory.

The Coroner: Are you satisfied that water will not enter the wall now from above?—Witness: That is not in my department.

The Coroner: It is up to you to see that adequate precautions are taken to prevent the water from entering?—Witness: Provided proper precautions are taken to prevent further flooding of the wall it will be perfectly safe. The architects have been instructed, I believe, to take the necessary precautions.

The Coroner: Unfortunately, instructions do not carry us very far. Everyone seems to have been giving instructions to every one else.

Mr. Russell: It is lack of co-ordination.

In answer to Mr. d'Almada, witness said that the architect would not be justified in dumping before the wall was completed under circumstances, according to the instructions on the plan, which read that the wall was to be completed before filling commences.

Mr. A. E. Wright (Building Authority, P.W.D.), stated that he had inspected the site before dumping was permitted by the Building Authority. When he had given permission in September, last, he assumed that any wall that was necessary would be built and fully completed and all the dumping done before the rainy season began. It was doubtful whether this wall could have acted as a dam.

The Coroner: Do you consider it safe for them to carry on?—Witness: Yes, if they carry on with filling as suggested by Mr. Boothby. Witness added that he suggested that a certain section in the Building Ordinance should be amended to insure proper building being carried out in such cases as these.

In answer to a further question, witness said that he considered that architects were and should remain responsible for the proper drainage arrangements during construction.

In answer to the jury, witness said that he considered that if the dumping had been finished and the wall completed by March 31st, the wall would not have given way, even constructed as it was.

This concluded the evidence of the enquiry which was adjourned till this afternoon at 2.15 when the jury will return their verdict.

SUPREME COURT. APPLICATION TO SET ASIDE ARBITRATION AWARD.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Deacons) on behalf of a Mr. Dong Toy, continued his application for the setting aside of an award made by the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, on September 2nd, 1921.

Respondents, Lam Tuck & Co., were represented by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist).

When the case was re-opened the cross-examination of Mr. Dong Toy by Mr. Alabaster was resumed. Counsel read letters which had passed between applicant and Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master. In these letters plaintiff claimed he was protected from paying the bill for extras by a section in the contract which said that he was not responsible for any delay or damage caused by accident or weather. Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master's reply was to the effect that the damage was caused by a landslide and he was liable to pay \$17,000.

Mr. Alabaster said the point was whether applicant was liable to pay the \$17,000 or not, and went on to question plaintiff as to the various amounts in his counter claim for seven months' rent at \$150 a month. Witness agreed that the reference in the contract to \$300 was the correct amount for rent.

The Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird was called and was cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin.

Mr. Jenkin: In connection with the deciding of this dispute, did you ever give any hearing to Lam Tuck, the building contractor?—There was no necessity to give any hearing because his case was simply presenting the bill of extras. It was presented and duly checked. There was nothing more in Lam Tuck's case.

So neither formally nor informally did you either hear any argument in defence of Lam Tuck?—No.

Do you remember getting a letter from Messrs. Deacons, a leading firm of solicitors, on September 12th. It was written shortly after the award was made, and from this it was obvious that the building owner, Dong Toy, was going to make some sort of complaint about your award?—Presumably.

I take it, therefore, that you perused this question with some care, and applied some care in answering the letter?—I don't know that I took very much care in answering the questions.

You notice that this question is whether both parties were present at the hearing or whether they were heard separately. Your answer was "Separately." Would it not be possible for any person not present at the arbitration to gather that you did not have any hearing of one of the parties? It would be a fair reading?—Possibly.

On your statement it appears that both parties were heard together at the arbitration. That is not quite correct. How do you account for that?—I meant that they were both present. Lam Tuck was present, but he never said a word. Why I did not say so to Deacons I don't really know.

The enquiry to which your mind was being directed was whether the parties were heard separately or not. How comes it that in explaining a mistake in a previous letter you make another misstatement. You are here admitting that Lam Tuck was heard?—I did not necessarily mean that both men spoke, but that they were both present.

I suppose that you will concede that Lam Tuck was heard?—It might be interpreted that way, but it might also be interpreted in the way I am suggesting.

How many awards do you issue in the course of a year?—Sometimes several years pass without a single award.

Did Lam Tuck ever make any representations in writing to you concerning this matter?—You mean to me personally? He wrote to the firm about the typhoon damage.

Did the bill of extras contain any representations on behalf of the contractor with regard to penalties?—How do you mean?

One of the questions on which you arbitrated was the question of penalties?—Oh, yes. Over time.

How did you get Lam Tuck's views with regard to the penalty clauses?—Lam Tuck had no views. I decided that myself.

Why then did you not penalise him seven months as he should have been penalised under the contract?—Because I gave him three months for the extras caused by typhoon damage.

Did he make any representations that he should be allowed three months for the extra work?—No, not to me personally.

Do you after the landslide, your firm received a long letter from Lam Tuck?—Yes.

Did that make any representations for an extension of the time?—I have not the letter before me.

In the award, you considered the various allegations of the parties. Did you consider the allegations of Dong Toy with regard to the typhoon damage?—You mean under section 33. I did. I considered it at the arbitration. He had mentioned the matter previously, and knew my views.

Did you consider the clause on July 7th?—I did.

He said under section 33 he was not liable for typhoon damage?—I considered he was.

You did not look at clause 33?—I can't remember whether I did or not.

With regard to the extras, there was also a dispute about the extras, was there not?—No. Dong Toy, in his letter of June 27th, mentioned the only matters outstanding, typhoon damage, overtime, stones and water metre.

Some of the matters on the bill were not extras as they were already covered by the contract?—Some of the points were scored out and some allowed.

I put it to you, Mr. Bird, that it would be, in your mind, an unjust thing to penalise a contractor where the damage was very large, and, therefore, you would not penalise him if the damage were small, because you must keep to a principle in adjusting these matters?—Not at all. I drew this large simile to bring the matter home to him.

Was not the drawing of this simile responsible for your decision in the matter?—Not in the least.

Did you look at the contract in connection with section 33?—I am fully aware of section 33.

It was unnecessary for you to refer to it at the time?—Absolutely.

Were you not rather hasty, and somewhat weary of this man's insistence, that you told him it was no use for him to argue the matter?—I do not admit I used any undue haste. I told the man nothing else would be done.

Were you invited to visit the site on the night of the arbitration?—We visited the site next day.

May I take it that it would be a fair summary of what took place on July 7th, that having called the parties together you said to the building owner "I know what your attitude is with regard to the bill of extras, and unless you have something fresh to say I am going to award against you"?—I did not say it in as many words.

In fact what you said was "I know your views. I have already made up my mind, and if you have nothing fresh to say I am going to award against you"—say I am going to award against you?—That was it, more or less.

You had no argument with him with regard to the penalty clause?—As far as I can remember the penalty clause was not argued.

I put it to you that there was nothing more than a sitting, as you had made up your mind on the matter?—I had not made up my mind, but I was not prepared to sit for hours. If no fresh arguments were forthcoming.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

At the afternoon's hearing Mr. Jenkin continued his cross-examination of Mr. Bird, who agreed that according to clause 18 of the contract no extras should be made payable to the builders unless there was a written order given by the architects. Mr. Jenkin contended that according to the contract his client could not be penalised. Mr. Bird said that it was not in the contract but it was the custom for the owner to pay for damage done.

Mr. Jenkin: You have allowed yourself to be carried away by your personal views rather than by the contract.

Mr. Bird: I may be wrong in law, Mr. Jenkin, but I am sure that my award is just.

Replying further, Mr. Bird said that had Mr. Dong Toy given him any specific arguments concerning the clauses of the contract he would certainly have considered them.

Mr. Jenkin: What you were doing was enforcing an order which was contrary to the regulation in Clause 27.

Mr. Bird: An architect has always the right to make any alterations necessary while the work is going on.

Mr. Jenkin: According to the contract a sillage drain should have been done, but that has never been done.

Mr. Bird: I think you are wrong. Instructions were given that it should be done and permission for the construction had been obtained from the Building Authority. I think you will find that the work was completed on the 16th July.

I later received a letter from Mr. Dong Toy in which he stated that it was unsatisfactory but he did not say that it had not been done. I understood that it had been completed but if that is not so it is my intention that a sillage drain shall be provided.

This concluded the cross-examination of Mr. Bird and Mr. Alabaster said that there was no reason whatsoever for upsetting the award.

Mr. Jenkin submitted that it was quite clear on the evidence of Mr. Bird that whatever took place between him and Mr. Dong Toy was at the alleged arbitration on July 7th.

At a previous interview Mr. Bird met Mr. Dong Toy not as an arbitrator but as a member of a firm of architects. Had his client been given notice of the arbitration he would have taken with him a member of the legal profession so that the relevant things in the contract could be brought to the notice of Mr. Bird. He had admitted.

(Continued on next column).

FOOCHOW COMES INTO LINE. STRONG SUPPORT OF HONGKONG RESOLUTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak received yesterday the following telegram from Foochow:—

"Holyoak, Hongkong.—Chamber representing local British interests compliments Hongkong. Completely in accord opinions voiced. Strongly supports resolutions carried at the meeting on July 27th. Stresses strong, prompt action.—SKEARST ROBERTS, Chairman, Foochow Chamber of Commerce."

Series of telegrams such as these from gatherings representing practically every British resident in the Far East must help very materially in strengthening the hands of the Home Government.

There is no doubt now regarding how "the men on the spot" think the situation should be handled and their views must be given consideration.

"SHEER BOLSHIEVISM." SHANGHAI BRITISH PROTEST TO LABOUR PARTY.

More than 1,000 British residents in Shanghai telegraphed to the Labour Party in England on July 2nd, as follows:—

In the interests of British trade with China and of British workers, both in the homeland and in China, we request you to refrain from further resolutions on recent lines which show a lack of knowledge of the causes of the riots and the anti-foreign sentiment of the Chinese.

The statement made by Ministers in the House of Commons has been the unvarnished truth. Labour conditions here are not the real cause of the present trouble, much of which is due to sheer Bolshevism working upon ignorance, and unassimilated Western education.

VITAL INTERESTS OF HONGKONG AND CANTON.

SIR JAMES JAMIESON'S ACKNOWLEDGES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

Sir,—I have received the following letter from Sir James Jamieson, K.C.M.G., which I shall be glad if you will be good enough to publish in your next issue in order that it may be read by the very large number that attended the Public Meeting at the City Hall, and whom I cannot otherwise reach than by the courtesy of your paper.—Yours sincerely,

P. H. HOLYOAK.

Sir James Jamieson's letter reads:—

"My dear Holyoak,—Your kind letter of July 28th, transmitting copy of a resolution, proposed and carried at a meeting held in the Theatre Royal, expressing in flattering terms, confidence in my handling of the local situation, has just been received.

"I need scarcely say that such expression of confidence is to me extremely gratifying and encouraging, and I would beg you to convey to all concerned, and also to accept for yourself as Chairman, my grateful acknowledgements, and high appreciation of the honour that has thus been done me.

"Perhaps I may be permitted to add that under existing arrangements the vital interests of Canton and Hongkong do not suffer to the extent which is generally assumed. However, this is a controversial point which I do not wish to raise.

"With renewed thanks,—I am, my dear Holyoak, Yours very sincerely, (Sgd.) J. W. JAMIESON."

that he had not considered the specific clauses but had carried them in his mind, but Mr. Dong Toy was not proficient in English and could not construe the clauses carefully.

Continuing, Mr. Jenkin said that he would be the last to allege that Mr. Bird had intentionally disregarded the contract, but he did think he had fallen short of the standard by ignoring the contract between the parties and substituting another different contract. His complaint against Mr. Bird was not that he refused to listen to his client but that he refused to consider the standard by which his client's rights should have been decided. The question of the sillage drain had been omitted from the arbitration.

His Lordship: Instructions had been given to the contractor for it to be done.

Mr. Jenkin: That is not arbitration. My Lord, and he did not consider it in his arbitration. Mr. Dong Toy has stated that the drain has not been made and Mr. Bird is not able to say definitely that that is not so. He, however, made an offer that it would be done, but it was not arbitrated upon.

His Lordship: It is a very small point.

Mr. Jenkin: That is true, but I have no regret for pressing upon such a small point because it is characteristic of the whole arbitration.

This concluded the hearing and His Lordship reserved judgment.

CHEUNG CHAU RESIDENTS. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Cheung Chau Residents' Association was held in the Assembly Hall on the island on Monday morning last, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. J. MacPherson. There was a good attendance.

In the course of his opening remarks, the Chairman reviewed the principal events of the year, pointing out the great benefits which had been derived from the Assembly Room which was erected just over a year ago. Not only for recreation and social purposes had it proved beneficial, but it provided a meeting-place for the holding of Sunday services and had been used as a depot during the strike for the distribution of food. The Cheung Chau Residents' Association was the oldest Association of its kind in the Colony and it more or less performed the duties of a Municipal Council, looking after the roads, the water supply, the Assembly Hall and providing matches on the beach for changing. During the strike the Association had not only maintained their own food supply but had organised the maintenance of the ferry service.

The financial position was considered quite satisfactory. After providing for all expenses and also putting \$100 aside for the Hall Maintenance Fund, there was a credit balance, of just over \$70.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President, Rev. Mr. Kempf; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. A. C. Franklin and L. M. Whyte; Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers, Mr. J. L. MacPherson and Mrs. A. G. Coppin.

On taking the chair, Mr. Kempf paid a high tribute to the work done by Mr. L. M. Whyte during the strike and also to the good work done by Inspector Lane. It was unanimously agreed to send a letter to the Hon. C.S.P. expressing the Association's appreciation of Inspector Lane's services.

Mr. Davis was elected as Convener of Recreation and Sports, whilst Dr. Wright, together with other doctors on the island, were appointed a Medical Committee to have charge of all sanitary and health matters. A Religious Services Committee was also chosen.

The question of the disposal of rubbish was then discussed and it was decided to erect an incinerator, if found to be a feasible project, the Medical Committee to go into the matter and report. It was mentioned that there was almost sufficient rubbish to warrant the provision of a junk to take it out to sea, but the matter was left to the Committee as stated above.

The meeting also decided to send a letter to the Forestry Department thanking it for planting trees along the paths leading to the Assembly Hall.

Sympathetic reference was made to the death of a former resident, Mr. H. A. Cartwright, and of his helpful interest in matters concerning the Cheung Chau Residents' Association.

MUKDEN NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MUKDEN, July 28th.

With the return last week of "the Marshal" and his staff, the city is not quite so dull as it was during his absence. Of course, the place is quiet in another sense inasmuch as it has not manifested any of the anti-foreign sentiment which has been so painfully in evidence for the last two months. There seems to be no discrimination against British or Japanese goods, though the Bank of China does not always care to accept the notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

The event of the week was the explosion which occurred last Wednesday morning in a bomb store immediately outside the Arsenal. All kinds of sensational reports were heard soon after the occurrence, but investigation has elicited that no foreigners were killed and that no serious damage was done to the plant in the Arsenal, where in fact work has proceeded uninterruptedly. It appears quite true that two Chinese soldiers on sentry duty were killed, and that a number of people living in the neighbourhood suffered injuries more or less serious. All the bombs were not exploded on Wednesday, and numbers of them have gone off since. So far as I can learn the explosion was due to gross carelessness in the stacking of the bombs.

A striking illustration of Chinese psychology was shown in the action of the local police authorities in stopping work at the Japanese Race Course in preparation for the race meeting scheduled for this week-end on the plea that gambling took place at such gatherings, gambling being forbidden under Chinese law. The Committee of the Club have protested to the authorities and have pointed out that race meetings are held in many cities in China, adding that in Newchwang no such objection has been taken to the holding of the race meetings. Doubtless when the matter is taken to the higher authorities they will see that the objection is waived.

Six players from the Mukden Club journeyed to Newchwang on Saturday and played the representatives of the Tennis Club there two doubles and four singles matches. The visitors won every match.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.
Announce that they can now deliver goods from all Departments, including GROCERIES, WINES, and SPIRITS, to KOWLOON and HONGKONG.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

S.S. "BENMOER"

FROM MIDDLESBORO, ANTWERP & LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per the above-mentioned steamer are hereby notified that owing to the striking of the Conditions of the Ben Line, the Goods are being landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 10th inst., at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before Thursday, the 13th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Monday, the 10th inst., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1925.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"EASTERN PRINCE"

having arrived from the above Port on 3rd inst. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which time they cannot be received.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Wednesday, the 12th inst., will be subject to Rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD., 2nd Floor, King's Building, Connaught Road, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS, Secretary.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty Cents per share has been declared and will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 26th AUGUST, 1925, when Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon Application at the Office of the Company.

The REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 13th AUGUST, to WEDNESDAY, 26th AUGUST, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS, Secretary.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

As practically all the Chinese Employees have Absented themselves from Work and the Remission of the Staff is required for the maintenance of the Electric Supply, the Company asks Consumers to Call at the HEAD OFFICE, P. & O. BUILDING (3rd Floor), and Pay their Accounts which are now ready.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1925.

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, July to December 1924. With Index. Price—\$1.50. On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

INTIMATIONS

LABOUR OFFICE.

WITH Reference to the Notice dated 3rd July, 1925, is hereby notified that the Office of the Labour Office, will be CLOSED as from WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6th.

G. M. YOUNG, Controller of Labour.

NOTICE OF SALE

21 PACKAGES ABROPLANE, AEROPLANE PARTS AND MACHINERY ex "PRESIDENT LINCOLN,"

Arrived 9th, 1925. MARKED "ABBOTT."

To Whom It May Concern: The above Shipment will be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1925, For Account of FREIGHT and STORAGE CHARGES unless CONSIGNEE immediately Pays Freight, Storage Charges, and All Other Expenses which may have accrued. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., Queen's Building.

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AS IS "AND WHERE IS" THE U.S.S. "AJAX," ex COLLIER "SCINDIA."

Full Particulars regarding Terms of Sale and Inspection of Vessel, apply to the SUPPLY OFFICER, U.S. NAVY, GRAYSON, GAVITT, P.I.

Vessel Open for Inspection from JULY 15th, 1925, to AUGUST 13th, 1925, both Dates inclusive, between the Hours of 8.00 a.m. and 4.00 p.m., SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS Excepted. BIDS will be Publicly Opened at 2.00 p.m., AUGUST 14th, 1925.

Copies of Circular Proposals may be obtained at AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL.

TO LET. OFFICE in UNION BUILDING—TWO ROOMS on FORTH FLOOR.

Apply—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

TO LET. COMMODOUS SHOP and PREMISES, in ALEXANDRA BUILDING, from 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Apply—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM via PORTS. THE Motor Vessel

"GLENOGLE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 11th August, 1925, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 10th August, 1925, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1925.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK. THE Steamship

"SLAVIC PRINCE" having arrived from the above Port on 29th inst. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, 6th August, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which time they cannot be received.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th August, will be subject to Rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD., 2nd Floor, King's Building, Connaught Road, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1925.

INTIMATION

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Extends over the four corners of the Earth, and whether in pioneering or maintaining the Empire's Trade, everywhere unceasing call is made upon endurance of spirit and body. How welcome therefore everywhere is the friendly feeling and hardy health always so lavishly bestowed by

DEWAR'S.

Dewar's "White Label" and "Victoria Vat."

As supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

By Royal Appointment to His Majesty The King.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE.

The Marriage arranged between Captain H. F. BLOXHAM and Miss AUDREY JONES will take place at St. John's Cathedral to-day, at 4.30 p.m. No invitations will be issued, but all friends will be welcomed at the Cathedral, and afterwards at the Superintendent's Quarters, Victoria Gaol.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 6TH, 1925.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY AND CHINESE LAW.

Those who are helping the Chinese extremists at the present time by the convenient process of condemning the acts of foreigners in China are making considerable capital out of the fact that foreigners are not, in general, amenable to Chinese Law. We recently called attention to a quotation from an article in the *New York World* by Mr. J. R. BRAILS福德 that "a foreigner may murder a Chinese in cold blood—but he is not amenable to the laws of China; the foreigner passes upon his guilt and fixes his punishment. That explains something." It would be interesting to discover what is the "something" which these illuminating words explain. For the benefit of those who appear to believe that the Chinese are downtrodden by the foreigner, a little further investigation seems necessary.

The first thing which strikes the commercial visitor to China is the great number of distinctively Chinese enterprises registered under the British flag. Far from betraying enthusiasm for their own system of law, the Chinese make all haste to comply with the necessary conditions for placing their businesses beyond its operation. Numbers of Chinese shipping companies are registered in Hongkong when they are at full liberty to register themselves in Canton or elsewhere. Similarly numbers of Chinese merchants invest their substance in British banks and other British undertakings in Hongkong. Why is this, if not

that the Chinese realize, as fully as the Westerners, that their own laws are powerless to protect even them, properly? To make the point still clearer, we might ask the *New York World* to consider the question of the Canton Christian College motor launches. The company, formed to operate these launches, is registered in an inland American state which does not boast of sufficient water in its rivers and lakes to fill Pokfulam Reservoir. The reason for this is that the Cantonese are incapable of appreciating the difference between "mine" and "thine," and would confiscate or commandeer any vessel flying the Chinese flag upon the least provocation. The foreigner, in insisting upon "extra-territoriality," is doing no more than any Chinese, endeavouring to do for himself, if opportunity presents itself.

There are also other ways of looking at this question. An eminent German jurist once observed that even bad law was better than uncertain law, or no law at all. His opinion on law which is at once bad and uncertain is not recorded. In a case which occurred in the Hongkong courts just before the strike, it was clearly demonstrated that if a number of Chinese translators were set to translate a given piece of Chinese law, they would all translate it differently. The translators knew their business but the text was susceptible to all versions. Obviously when such uncertainty abounds, the result is utter confusion. Moreover, even in the old days, when the Imperial law was fairly efficiently administered, it was a notorious fact that a Chinese Court might take an entirely different view of the same offence upon different occasions.

The old law of China, uninfluenced as it was from outside, was in some respects a unique and magnificent product. It was not, however, a system which was capable of being extended to meet the requirements of a modern state, for it was entirely criminal (even a man who assisted the police in catching an individual who was afterwards proved to be innocent was liable to severe corporal punishment). It contained no commercial law. Accordingly, the Chinese in the early years of the present century, set to work to prepare a code on the Western model—a procedure which had just been successfully undertaken by Japan. This work was interrupted by the Revolution, and the subsequent disorganization, and has never been completed, although a "Provincial Code" still has a somewhat limited operation. Since 1911, the Chinese have not been able to prepare even a workable constitution and there is no hope of a good Legal Code while the present unrest exists. Meanwhile each local Government administers precisely what laws it pleases, and the position of Europeans, if they are condemned to render obedience to irresponsible and transient local despotisms can better be imagined than described.

The most salutary cure for those Europeans and Americans who find fault with the present state of affairs would be to transport them to China for a couple of years to live under the system of which they are such ardent, but ignorant, advocates. We imagine that there would then be a far truer appreciation of the issues at stake.

Mr. D. G. Rost, Managing Director of Messrs. Wm. G. Hale & Co., of Saigon, died in Paris on June 17th.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., announce that they can now deliver goods from all departments both in Kowloon and Hongkong.

The enquiry concerning the Po Hing Yung flood disaster, which was adjourned last week *sine die*, is to be resumed tomorrow afternoon at the Central Magistracy before Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, sitting as a Coroner.

Workers continue to return to the Colony. The Dairy Farm has had a number of employees return and about 40 per cent. of the former Naval Yard hands are now at work. The Government Civil Hospital has also taken on a large number of men.

BOARD OF EDUCATION. THE QUESTION OF SCHOOLBOY STRIKERS.

MR. WYLIE'S RESOLUTION.

The question of what should be done with schoolboy strikers on their return to school was very fully discussed at a meeting of the Education Board, which took place yesterday afternoon, under the chairmanship of Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of English Schools). Those present were: The Rev. T. W. Pearce, D.D., O.B.E., Dr. S. W. Tso, Dr. Hickling, Messrs. B. Wylie, E. F. Aucott, L. Forster, A. el Arculli, Father Valtorta, Capt. Watts, Dr. Wan, and Mr. A. Sutherland (Secretary).

The Chairman said: I have to announce that since we last met, the appointment of Mr. U. Ramjahn as member of this Board expired, and Mr. Ramjahn notified Government that he regretted he was not prepared to accept re-appointment for a further term. Mr. Ramjahn joined the Board in July, 1921, and was re-appointed in July, 1923, and has thus served for a period of 4 years. During this time he has given very valuable assistance, especially in serving on Committees and visiting schools. His services to the Indian School have been particularly useful. I am sure all members will join me in expressing our appreciation of the very good work done by Mr. Ramjahn as a member of this Board during the last four years. The vacancy caused by Mr. Ramjahn's retirement has been filled by the appointment of Mr. A. el Arculli. Mr. Arculli's father was one of the original members of this Board, and took a great interest in education. His son, who now joins us, was educated at Queen's College where he was, I may mention, one of my own pupils, and later qualified as a solicitor. Mr. Arculli, like his father, is interested in education, and I know that I express the sentiments of the members of this Board in extending a welcome to him.

Continuing, Mr. Ralphs said: With reference to the Medical Inspector of Schools, Mrs. Minett who, we were informed at our last meeting, has been appointed Medical Officer to this Department, has now assumed her duties and will commence active work in connection with the schools as soon as they re-open. The appointment is an important one, and I hope I may be pardoned if, for the satisfaction of this Board and of the parents concerned, I make some brief remarks as to the peculiar fitness of the newly appointed medical officer for the post. Mrs. Minett who holds high professional qualifications in medicine and surgery has had experience in two well-known Children's Hospitals in London, and among other posts has held that of Assistant School Medical Officer to the East Ham County Borough, being there in medical charge of some 13,000 children, and also of Infant Welfare and Children's Clinics. Later she held a similar post in a large district—the County of Surrey, and again in British Guiana. Mrs. Minett will inspect not only Government Schools in the Colony, but all Grant Schools in addition, and I think members will agree with me that parents and pupils—British and Chinese alike—may account themselves fortunate in having these arrangements made for their benefit.

Mr. Wylie: One word with regard to Mr. Ramjahn. He was a member of this Board for four years, and on many occasions I served with him on various committees. I have known him, Sir, as a very hard worker, and because of his long residence in this Colony, he was a very useful member of the sub-committees. I particularly remember him with regard to the Indian School, in which he took a very deep interest indeed. I sincerely regret that he has not been able to continue, because with his four years' experience, he was naturally one of the best people able to guide us in many questions. I am glad to extend to Mr. Arculli a warm welcome, and I think he will be a fit successor to Mr. Ramjahn. With regard to medical inspection I am sure that every member is glad that we have been able to gain our object. I thank Dr. Hickling, the mover of the resolution in the first place.

Dr. Pearce: I would like to associate myself with the remarks that have just fallen from the lips of Mr. Wylie. I was always an admirer of Mr. Ramjahn, and I am sure that you all have the same feeling in this respect.

STRIKING SCHOOLBOYS.

Mr. Wylie: Sir—With your permission, I beg leave to move the following resolution:—

"That the Government be requested to inform the Board of its policy with regard to the return of striking students."

In doing so I am sure you will agree that members of this Board cannot but feel, in view of the fact that the first sign of defection in this present so-called "strike" came from students in our schools, that the Government ought to deal firmly and in a salutary manner with those who filled the leading roles. Some there are who may shake their heads and deprecate any action against mere "schoolboys," but I would remind those well-meaning people and the Government that the instigators of the present trouble were by no means children but young men, some of them prefects in our leading college, and who ought to have known better. As I say, Sir, there are those who would deprecate any step other than to demand an explanation of their absence from their studies, give them a good talking to, and let the matter drop. I trust, however, that the authorities will not be so supine, for it must not be forgotten that if we are to continue to play the part of educators, as part of that education it must be clearly laid down that as students in our schools, politics are not their concern but that of their parents.

It must also be remembered that the ringleaders of these hot-headed and misguided young men cannot plead intimidation. They were agitators, and as such must be adequately dealt with. In passing, I also cannot but express amazement at the laxity displayed by the parents and guardians of the students. I always imagined that strict parental control was one of the outstanding domestic virtues of our Chinese friends. After making every allowance for the exuberance of youth and the excesses of patriotic fervour, I cannot but feel that some deterrent must be devised by Government in order that a recrudescence of the present situation may be avoided.

And what are those steps to be? As a member of this advisory body, I feel that all the ringleaders ought to be expelled and that steps should be taken in order that all expelled students should be refused admittance to other Government schools, grant-in-aid schools, private schools and, for examination purposes, to our University; that the general body of strikers be not admitted for a definite period, say until the commencement of the next school year; that all scholarships in the possession of strikers be cancelled; that the Government will direct that future indulgence of students in political demonstrations shall be followed by instant dismissal. Already there is a Students' Union in Canton. If we receive these striking students back with open arms we may expect the same sort of thing here. The Government must be firm in this matter, else it may look forward to continuous turmoil in the future.

And again, Sir, I think the present an opportune moment for the revision of school fees. Government in the past has been far too lavish in this regard and there are many of the public who think that an increase of tuition fees in our secondary schools would perhaps cause the student and parent to regard the education given in a different light. In one matter I have always been at variance with the present rule and that is that the youth from outside the confines of the Colony pays the same fees as the boy who is British-born. Why should our ratepayers help to pay for the education of the offspring of those who do not contribute to such?

There is also the problem of our private schools to be faced. Unless care is taken, these institutions will harbour expelled students. As I indicated some time ago, in any case, it is about time that the Government undertook to exercise more strict control over such schools. Registration and a yearly visit are by no means enough. I should like you to believe me, Sir, when I say that I have introduced this resolution not so much as an opportunity to state my personal views but in order that the Government must give all schools in this Colony a lead. It is only by means of such an expression of policy that there can be absolute unanimity of action and the closest co-operation on the part of all concerned. I have therefore much pleasure in moving the resolution which stands in my name.

Mr. Aucott: Sir—I beg to second the resolution which has been proposed by Mr. Wylie. The fact that the very first act of defection in this strike came from the senior scholars, some of them actually prefects, in the leading schools of this Colony, cannot be too strongly emphasized.

Surely, Sir, the situation calls for more drastic measures than a severe reprimand! It is no exaggeration to say that the public of Hongkong awaits to hear what the policy of the Government will be in dealing with these students. Various suggestions have been very ably put forward by Mr. Wylie for dealing with the matter and it is to be hoped they will receive the consideration they deserve.

(Continue on page 5.)

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO.
SOME MISUNDERSTANDING OVER
PEACE TERMS.

PARIS, August 5th.

According to the Tetuan correspondent of *Le Matin*, the Franco-Spanish peace terms provide that Abd el Krim shall recognise the religious sovereignty of the Sultan of Morocco. France and Spain will recognise the administrative autonomy of Riff; the Powers will maintain a police force; Riff will have enlarged zones; Ceuta and Melilla will belong to Spain; the League of Nations will control the new boundaries.

The newspapers learn from Madrid that if Abd el Krim does not reply by August 15th, Spanish troops will start an offensive preceded by landings on the coast.

L'Espresso says that France meanwhile will strive by all means to effect the final destruction of Abd el Krim.

VIEWS OF QUAI D'ORSAY.

LATER.

The peace terms published in *Le Matin*, do not correspond with the Franco-Spanish terms which, incidentally, were not officially communicated by General De Rivera to the agents of Abd el Krim.

The Quai d'Orsay is convinced that the terms published emanate from Abd el Krim himself.

DAVOS MOTOR SMASH.

EDITOR OF DUTCH PAPER
FRACTURES SKULL.

DAVOS, August 5th.

As a result of a motor car crashing into the parapet of a bridge, Dr. Rademaker, Editor of the Hague newspaper *Underland*, has suffered a fractured skull and other injuries. His condition is almost hopeless.

Mrs. Helene Cosperus, also of The Hague, had one of her legs broken and her son, and the driver of the car are suffering from concussion of the brain.

"DAMNED PROUD OF IT."

AMERICAN ADMIRAL SINGS "GOD
SAVE THE KING."

MELBOURNE, August 5th.

Lord Forster, Governor-General of Australia, the Rt. Hon. Stanley Bruce, Prime Minister, and Rear-Admiral Cole, of the United States Navy, were guests at a dinner given by the Returned Soldiers and Sailors League.

Rear-Admiral Cole, in replying to the toast of the American Fleet, said: "The 'diggers' sang 'God Save the King' so inspiringly that he found himself singing at the top of his voice. When he realised it, he was 'damned proud of it'."

Rear-Admiral Cole previously had addressed the English Speaking Union. He said that he was on duty in Great Britain in the Autumn of 1918. Despite the war strain, the British people were "standing on their toes." It was truly a British racial characteristic that the greater the adversity, the higher the spirit of resistance.

HOBART'S WARM WELCOME.

HOBART, August 5th.

Wintry conditions prevailed when the American light cruisers arrived here from Melbourne, but the welcome was of the warmest, the citizens, in the words of the Governor, Sir James O'Grady, extending "the sincere handgrip of brotherhood."

Thousands of spectators lined the waterfront. Bands played, church bells rang, children sang American songs and all Hobart turned out to see the march of a 1,000 American sailors through the streets.

Rear-Admiral Macgruder, in responding to the welcome of the State and Government, said that it did not require diplomatic efforts to sound the depths of American feelings of friendship and affection for Australians.

MOTORING MORE COSTLY.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF TYRES
ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, August 5th.

The price of motor-car tyres has been increased 16 per cent. and that of inner tubes 50 per cent.

EARLIER CABLES.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LANCASHIRE AGAIN SCORES
FROM YORKSHIRE.

LONDON, August 4th.

A record crowd of 34,000 went yesterday (August Bank Holiday) to the Oval to see the second day's play in the Surrey v. Notts match, in which the visitors took first innings points. Scores:—

Notts (1st innings) 313 runs. A. W. Carr made 83, Whysall 50.

Surrey (1st innings) 302 runs. Hobbs made 54, Sandham 60 and D. R. Jardine 55.

Notts (2nd innings) 223 runs for 4 wickets declared. A. W. Carr made 107 runs not out.

Surrey (2nd innings) 93 runs for 3 wickets. Hobbs made only one run.

At Brighton Sussex lost to Middlesex by one wicket. Scores:—

Sussex (1st) 117 runs. Nigel Haig took 4 wickets for 30 runs and Hearne (J.W.) 5 for 39.

Middlesex (1st) 227 runs. Hendren made 32 not out; Tate took 6 wickets for 72 runs.

Sussex (2nd) 201 runs.

Middlesex (2nd) 92 runs for 3 wickets. Tate took 4 wickets for 33 runs and Wrasley 5 for 41.

At Canterbury Kent beat Hampshire by six wickets. Scores:—

Hants (1st) 170 runs. Mead made 82; C. S. Marriott took 6 wickets for 50 runs.

Kent (1st) 232 runs. Woolley (F. E.) made 70; Kennedy took 6 wickets for 62 runs.

Hants (2nd) 181 runs. Mead made 71; C. S. Marriott took 5 wickets for 55 runs. Freeman (A. P.), 5 for 42.

Kent (2nd) 160 runs for 4 wickets. Hardinge made 52 not out.

At Sheffield Yorkshire lost first innings points to Lancashire. Scores:—

Lancs. (1st) 320 runs. Makepeace made 80, Hallows 78.

Yorks (1st) 277 runs. Sutcliffe made 62, Leyland 50 not out.

Lancs. (2nd) 74 runs for 6 wickets. Kilner (H.) took 5 wickets for 14 runs.

At Derby, Derbyshire was led on the first innings by Warwickshire. Scores:—

Derby (1st) 134 runs.

Warwick (1st) 287 runs. Parsons made 76, Bates 77.

Derby (2nd) 258 runs for 8 wickets. G. H. Jackson made 60.

At Leicester, Leicestershire led Northamptonshire on the first innings. Scores:—

Leicestershire (1st) 245 runs. Astill made 50 and Berry 51; Clark (E. C.) took 5 wickets for 56 runs.

Northants (1st) 147 runs. V. W. C. Jupp made 67 not out; Skelding took 3 wickets for 41 runs.

Leicestershire (2nd) 146 runs. V. W. C. Jupp took 4 wickets for 22 runs.

Northants (2nd) 120 runs for 6 wickets.

At Worcester, Worcestershire lost first innings points to Essex. Scores:—

Worcester (1st) 241 runs. O'Connor took 5 wickets for 40 runs.

Essex (1st) 277 runs. P. Perrin made 52 and L. C. Eastman 60.

Worcester (2nd) 116 runs. L. C. Eastman took 6 wickets for 29.

At Bristol Gloucestershire led Somerset on the first innings. Scores:—

Gloucestershire (1st) 360 runs. Dipper made 150, Bloodworth 67; J. J. Bridges took 6 wickets for 82 runs.

Somerset (1st) 221 runs. J. C. W. MacBryan made 63, P. R. Johnson 58; Parker took 5 wickets for 7 runs.

Gloucestershire (2nd) 155 runs for 6 wickets. Dipper made 71.

"FRIENDLY" MATCH.

The match between Glamorgan and Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI was left drawn. Scores:—

Glamorgan (1st) 214 runs.

The XI (1st) 141 runs. Hearn made 51; Mercer took 4 wickets for 25 runs and Ryan 6 for 60.

Glamorgan (2nd) 103 runs for 3 wickets. T. Arnett made 51, Bell 23.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

GREATLY PLEASED AT WELCOME
IN AFRICA.

PORTO, August 4th.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has sent a wireless message to the Governor-General expressing his gratitude for the wonderful hospitality of South Africa, declaring that he will always cherish the happiest recollections of the country.

He says one of the most encouraging memories of the tour will certainly be the large numbers of happy, healthy children who greeted him everywhere and who will, he knows, realise their good fortune and grow up to be good citizens of a land endowed with an unrivalled climate, boundless possibilities of development and confident hope in its own future. He concludes:—"I was very and at leaving you all, and can only say 'Au Revoir'."

LATEST CABLES
[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

POISON GAS.

BAN OF USE IN WAR IS
CONDEMNED.

LOS ANGELES, August 5th.

The action of the Geneva Conference, in banning the use of poison gas in war time, is denounced by the executive committee of the American Chemical Society.

At the annual meeting, a resolution was adopted, which declared that "the prohibition of chemical warfare means the abandonment of humane methods for the old horrors of battle."

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

TWO HUNDRED VESSELS TO BE
SCRAPPED.

WASHINGTON, August 5th.

The United States Shipping Board has decided to hand over 200 ships to Mr. Henry Ford for scrapping, on his bid of \$1,700,000.

EARLIER CABLES.

MARCUS GARVEY.

ON RELEASE FROM PRISON
WANTED IN JAMAICA.

ATLANTIC, Ga., August 4th.

A warrant has been issued for the deportation of Marcus Garvey, to Jamaica, and this will be served when he is released from the federal prison, where he is serving a term for fraudulently using the mails. It is alleged that Garvey sponsored a project to colonise Africa with American negroes.

CANADA AND U.S.A.

ANNEXATION IDEA SCOUTED
BY MR. KING.

OTTAWA, August 4th.

Mr. Mackenzie King, speaking at Kitchener, Ontario, repudiated the idea of Canada's annexation to the United States. "I believe that Canadians are concerned themselves with such a possibility to about the same extent as the United States is concerned itself with annexation to the British Empire."

He considered that Canada and the United States were better off as separate entities.

NEW DOLE BILL'S COST.

MORE MILLIONS ON THE TAXES.

The cost of the provisions of the new Unemployment Insurance Bill is dealt with by the Government Actuary in a statement issued by the Ministry of Labour on July 6th.

If the numbers on the live register remain at 1,300,000 until the end of the year the actuary estimates that the debt of the Unemployment Fund, at present about \$3,500,000, will on December 31st next have risen to between \$11,000,000 and \$12,000,000.

The actuary estimates the relief to the fund from the new restrictions on the grant of "extended" benefit, and the extension of the waiting period, as equivalent to \$8,500,000 a year with a live register of 1,300,000. As from April 5th, 1926, the fund will also be benefited by the increase of the ordinary Exchequer contribution, the annual amount of which is estimated at \$2,200,000.

If unemployment remains at the figure mentioned, the debt will be above the level of December 31st, 1925, and the further Exchequer contribution, amounting to \$1,700,000 a year, will be payable, making a total extra contribution from the Exchequer of \$3,900,000 a year.

The resources of the fund will, therefore, be increased by \$10,400,000 a year, but will be diminished by reduction in contributions of employers and employed from January 4th, 1926, amounting, it is estimated, to \$8,500,000 a year.

As the fund is incurring debt at the rate of about \$8,000,000 a year, its indebtedness will, if the present unemployment figures are maintained, continue to increase at the rate of some \$24,400,000.

MCKENNA DUTIES.

AMERICAN MOTOR-CAR TO BE
MADE IN ENGLAND.

A compliment to British statesmanship was paid by Mr. John N. Willys, the American millionaire motor manufacturer, who at a largely attended luncheon in London on June 19th referred to the wisdom of reimposing the McKenna duties. He envied the stability of our market, which would be all the better without any chopping and changing of policy.

The occasion of the speech was the introduction of a new six-cylinder Overland motor-car. Initially the vehicle will be imported complete, but as soon as possible most of it will be erected at the Manchester factory, where, subsequently, it will be entirely constructed as an all-British product. The Willys factories in America and Canada now produce an average of over 1,100 cars a day.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SHANGHAI RIOTS.

POWERS AGREE ON PRINCIPLE OF
JUDICIAL INQUIRY.

LONDON, August 4th.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Ronald McNeil said that the principal Powers concerned had agreed on the principle of the Judicial Inquiry into the Shanghai disturbances. The precise procedure was still being discussed, as also was the composition of the Committee, but presumably the Commission itself would decide which of its members should preside.

Mrs. Wedgwood Benn asked whether the British representative on the Commission would favour the appointment of a Chinese as President.

Mr. McNeil said the Government desired the Commission to have the advantage of a Chinese Judge thereon, but the matter was not definitely decided.

CANTON AND PEKING.

SOUTHERN LEADERS ON VISIT
TO CAPITAL.

PEKING, August 4th.

Mr. Sun Fo, the adopted son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, arrived here this afternoon, being accompanied by the Canton Foreign Commissioner, Mr. Fu Ping-Chang. Governmental departments sent representatives to meet him.

It is reported that Mr. Sun Fo has come here to make arrangements for his father's funeral, but it is stated that he will also probably discuss the Shamen affair with the Government.

AIR PAGEANT DISASTER.

JAPANESE PILOT KILLED IN
CRASH NEAR TOKYO.

TOKYO, August 5th.

This morning, whilst an air pageant, was being held at Tokorozawa, near Tokyo, to commemorate past aviation victims, an aeroplane collided with the rope of an observation balloon, severing it.

The aeroplane crashed, killing the pilot and injuring a photographer.

The balloon is still flying, and is being followed by a party in a motor-car.

CHINA'S YOUNG "REDS."

TAUGHT RACE HATRED IN
AMERICA.

A theory dealing with a very important factor in the present disturbed conditions throughout China—namely the activities of students—is propounded by the *Daily Mail*, in its issue of July 7th, in the following uncompromising fashion:—

With the knowledge of the anti-foreign bias of the Chinese student at home fresh in our minds, it is of interest to study facts and figures concerning the students of the race in America, where 40,000 have matriculated at the universities since 1900.

The majority are preparing themselves, not as doctors, surgeons, engineers, or lawyers, but as writers and politicians, officials, teachers, and talkers.

It is significant that New York, which has far more foreign revolutionaries than any other American city, receives more Chinese students than any other place in America.

Through forced racial seclusion, and very often through poverty, these hundreds of eager young men from Shanghai and Peking and Canton are thrust into direct contact with the classes from which agitation springs.

TALK OF "CLASS REVENGE."

In the East Side underworld Russia and China exchange enthusiasms, and over-boozed whisky the young Chinaman learns to talk in inflammatory speech of class persecution and class revenge.

Racial antagonisms run strong through the United States—stronger perhaps than they run in Europe. And American antagonisms are apt to run close to the surface. White persecution of Anglo-Saxon tyrannies—those two social phobias—are never far out of sight or hearing in New York City to-day.

If these thousands of young Chinese who come to America go back to China inoculated with the culture of America's race poisons, what will be their attitude towards white foreigners living in their own country?

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

(Continued from page 1.)

BOXER RISING RECALLED.

Dr. Tso: I have the greatest pleasure in supporting this resolution, but I think it is time that we had some lead from the Government. The students' strike is something entirely different from the strike of labourers. So far this strike to me looks rather like what happened in the Boxer trouble of former years. That time the students were used by the Boxers, and this time in my opinion the students are the dupes of a certain party.

SYMPATHY REQUIRED.

Dr. Wan: We all regret that this thing has occurred, but at the same time, I think we must have a certain sympathetic consideration towards these questions. There are undoubtedly many agitators or ringleaders among the students, and these must be punished, but I think that the majority of the boys have been misled under the cover of Patriotism. I agree with Dr. Tso that the ringleaders should be punished, but a lot of these are now officers in the Chinese Army, and they will not come back to Hongkong. I have spoken to many students and asked them their reasons for going out, and their replies were: "Because other people went out."

I may say that the students in the schools here are very grateful for what has been done for them by Government. We must talk to these students and point out to them that they were wrong in going out.

UNDER CONSIDERATION.

The Chairman: The whole matter is at the present moment receiving the careful consideration of the Government, and I am sure that the action taken will meet with your absolute approval.

With reference to the remarks of Dr. Wan, who advises us to impress upon the students that they were wrong in all schools before they left it was made clear to them that they were doing wrong. When he says that the students are very grateful to the Government for the education they have received, I can only say that they have taken a very "happy" way of showing their gratitude.

Mr. Wylie: When will the Government let the Board know its policy?

The Chairman: As soon as a decision is arrived at the Government will let the Board know.

Dr. Pearce: I think that the best we can do in our schools is to stress the need for training Chinese students as lay citizens and inculcate into them their responsibility. I think this might possibly be a factor in preventing trouble in the future.

The Chairman then put the resolution to the meeting and it was carried unanimously.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION.

A CHINESE REPORTER AND A
SHOPKEEPER.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Tam Fat, a shopkeeper, was charged with having intimidated Lau Man Cho, a Chinese reporter of the *Chun Wan Pao*, on two occasions, on July 31st in the paper's offices and in Hollywood Road on August 1st. Mr. Leask defended.

Preliminary evidence only was taken and this was to the effect that defendant had threatened complainant for having published in the Chinese newspapers the decision of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs concerning a nightsoil coolies' dispute.

The case was adjourned until this afternoon to enable Messrs. Lee and Russ to appear for the prosecution.

ARMS CHARGE SENTENCE.

A case in which before Mr. S. B. E. McDermid and Mr. R. A. D. Forrest, sitting together at the Central Magistracy last week under powers invested in them by recent legislation, two Chinese were charged with being in possession of a revolver loaded in four chambers, again came before their Worship yesterday.

It will be recalled that the defendants were seen on the Shaukiwan main road near No. 4 bridge about 160 yards from the tram terminus acting suspiciously. One of them was seen by Sgt. Gough to throw the revolver away.

One of the defendants was sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour on the charge of possession of the weapon; while the other defendant was discharged on this count, but was convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour on a charge of being a rogue and vagabond.

MOCK-MODEST ORATORS.

ANALYSING A PHASE OF THE
BRITISH CHARACTER.

[BY WARD MUIR.]

I see that another gullant General, orating at his old school, has informed the audience, "I was always at the bottom of my class." Generals invariably say that when they preside at prize-givings. It is not exactly polite to the prize winners. But that's a detail. The convention is established that no public speech is correct which is not pitched in the facetious note of mock modesty.

Incidentally, the winners of prizes, as any school, are loathed by everyone but their doting parents, and an implied appeal to the mob insinuates a hit by condescension which is not pitched in the facetious note of mock modesty.

Making game of culture is, however, our custom. A jest against high-browism will enrapture any audience in England—though it would hardly be understood on the other side of the Channel. Not long ago, a Cabinet Minister, ostensibly proposing a toast, which, if you please, was that of literature, achieved a hit by confessing (he called it a confession, but his air of complacency belied the noun) that he liked his novels to end happily. Imagine a French, German, or Italian, or Spanish politician professing to be able to read at all who would "confess" that he chose books for their happy endings!

A SIGNIFICANT POINT.

To be sure, the point is a significant one in national psychology. The reason why translations from foreign authors almost invariably fail to sell in England, and the reason why the new German films are a very questionable commercial proposition here, though superior to nearly everything of the sort from America, is simply that the Continental European mind has no conception of this "happy ending" factor in taste. A work of art is a work of art. Its tests are beauty, inevitability, truth. "Happiness" merely has nothing to do with it, one way or the other. But the Englishman who is aware of this must keep it dark, or bricks will be heaved at him as at a *puer* caught parading his intellectual superiority.

The opposite form of humbugginess, however, is welcomed. "I was at the bottom of my class." When the worthy General says this, he is saying in effect, "See where I am now!" Sometimes he adds gleefully, "I was canned every week!" And the inference is, "To be a dunce and a nuisance is a safe foundation for a glittering success like mine."

Admiring and polite peals of laughter are the reward of prominent persons who can sound this note. Our appetite for mock modesty, especially if it is spiced with malice against studiousness, is unappeasable. "I have no ear for music" is an announcement which plenty of people make (in England) without any mean of regret. "My handwriting is execrable" is another unashamed admission. "Why don't you see a typewriter, then?" is countered by the snug, "Oh, I never could learn to understand how to work any machinery!" The courteous implication is that people who can understand machinery belong to a lower order of intelligence or have time to spare for toys.

A STORY THAT SCORES.

"I can't speak a word of French," crows the elderly John Bull, who seems to assume that this is in some fashion patriotic. Sometimes it is, "I never could spell!" or "I can't add a column of figures!" But always the tone is not one of sincere humility but of suitably-suppressed pride. No story scores more brightly than that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer who, shown statistics with decimal figures, demanded to know what were those damned dots. John Bull's sympathy is on the side of the ignoramus in that anecdote; the joke is a capital one—but on balance it is against the poor fool of a statistician. He was merely an underling who knew his job professionally. The other fellow was our idol; the gay amateur, with no nonsense about him, guaranteed to muddle through—the art of muddling through being the only one appreciated, or understood, in a community which will with resignation pay for the muddles of the muddler, but cries out scandalised at the idea of the expert drawing more than a pittance of salary.

"BELLED" FLAPPERS.

AUTHORESS CONDEMNS GARTER
FASHION.

The latest fad of the New York flapper is to wear little tinkling bells on "her garters."

Miss Elizabeth Marbury, authoress, publicist, and anti-Prohibitionist, in a public speech, said she hoped that the fad would not become popular. "The idea," she said, was "nonsensical and bizarre."

"It had, she said, once been the custom to tie bells on goats, cows and sheep in order that they might the more easily be found if lost, and any girl who deliberately fixed bells on her garters was placing herself intellectually on a plane with the goats, the cows, and sheep of the pastures."

Young men now have a new hobby—hanging about street corners and hotel corridors listening for the tell-tale tinkle of "belled" flappers.

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SCOTTISH LETTER.

MONEY AND SCOTS AND GOLF.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, July 1st.

The fact that there were so few Scots who mattered in the contest for the Open Championship of golf seems rather humiliating to a nation which thinks that it invented the game, and taught others to play it. As this is not the only game in which our country seems destined to take a permanently low place, it is interesting again to ask why? The truth seems to be that, where money is, there golf flourishes best. Scotland cannot pay its preachers enough to keep them out of England and not nearly enough to make them as expert as the cleverest Americans. A number of the dreaded Americans are of Scottish birth, but nobody believes that if they had remained at their trades or occupations in this country they would ever have grown so expert. To be among the first ten or a dozen players over there means not only fame but fortune, beside which the "purses" and "stakes" that could be won in this land by the old giants pale into insignificance. It may be asked, however, if this is the whole truth. Why is it that exiles who seek American gold by the method of "putting their seconds at the pin" do not include many Englishmen? The English professional golfer can make more money than the Scot; hence the constant trek of Scottish pros to South Britain. But the American's pay and emoluments are much much higher than the Englishman's. Yet the Englishman is in the main content to stay at home. The conclusion is that our national pride will have to put up with a sort of nursery status in golf. Probably the lure of England first and of the richer America second will make a continuous supply of ardent professionals, who will presently imitate American methods of becoming especially expert, and so qualify themselves for financial success. By their contact with the native amateurs they will raise the standard of Scottish play. At the appointed time they will depart, but others will take their places. Nationally we can remain perfectly happy if not so vain as we once were. Golf will still be a jolly good game, and after all there is nothing to prevent a Scots tyro from occasionally winning the championship; he has only to acquire healthy parents, gifted with coolness and determination. There is indeed nothing pitiable in the position to which money has reduced our national status in the world of golf. The dazzling quality of American golf at its best and most sensational is good for the game wherever it is played.

AMERICANS AND GOLF EFFICIENCY.

All the American players in the Open Championship gave outward appearance of efficiency. They form a definite plan for every stroke, and they carry it out in no half-hearted fashion. Right or wrong, the shot was executed according to schedule. Let us take the case of the new champion, Barnes, like Macdonald, Smith, spends a great deal of time polishing up his golf by hard, solid practice. He will take out fifty balls, and for hours at a stretch will experiment on a particular type of shot until he feels reasonably certain that he can play it almost automatically. It may be the "squeeze" shot; that is, hitting the ball first and the turf afterwards, the "back spin" shot from varying distances, the "cut" shot into the wind or half a dozen other kinds of strokes that will present themselves in a round of golf. I know of very few British players who bother their heads to perfect their game by systematic practice, although they must be aware that in no other way can they expect to climb the ladder of fame.

MAC. SMITH AND THE CROWD.

Macdonald Smith has blamed the crowd for his sensational failure. Certainly in his last round it got beyond manageable proportions, but no club could have done much better than Prestwick did on a course where the fairways, narrow and oftentimes converging and tremendously to the problem. There was as big a crowd, one may recall, at the Open Championship of 1914 following the famous partnership of Vardon and Taylor. It admittedly upset Taylor more than it did his more phlegmatic partner, but Taylor did not rush into the public prints complaining that the crowd prevented him from winning. And there was an even bigger crowd at the Holder-ness-Caven final of the Amateur Championship three years ago, with again no complaints from either of the players. The whole problem of crowds on golf course on these big occasions is, however, now a very urgent one, which will require to be tackled by the Championship Committee. Golfers should have just as clear a course as footballers or tennis players. On courses like St. Andrews, Troon, and Prestwick, to which access is so free, it is impossible to restrict admission in any way. Sir Ernest Holderness suggests that if the objection of players to crowds is to be taken into account and he agrees that a man who is nervous or influenced by crowds is put off his game—the only solution is to play all championships on quieter courses, where big, excitable crowds do not gather. Taylor goes all out for no galleries at all, a suggestion which provides ideal conditions, certainly, for the players, but, one fears, hardly to be considered as practical politics. Vardon suggests the construction of a course on which onlookers could be marshalled instead of being

allowed to rush all over the links. The solution of the problem may be a baffling one, but, whatever it is, an attempt must be made to find one, or it will be the inaccessible courses like Westward Ho! which will be, to the players at any rate, the most popular on the rota. Whether Macdonald Smith was beaten by the crowd or by his own failure to stand the nervous strain of the final round we shall perhaps never know. We may be sure, however, that Hagen, going out with the same chance, requiring a 79 to win, would not have allowed the crowd to stand between him and another victory. Smith, however, made a great impression. From the time when he made his dramatic burst on Thursday afternoon, and with his new record of 69 wrenched the lead from Barnes, until he cracked in his last round, he was regarded as a certain winner. He must come back again and again, just as Barnes did, and nothing is more certain than that in the next few years the prize which slipped from his grasp will be his.

CHINA INLAND MISSION.

It is one of the largest missionary organisations in the world, and, while working only in China, it has centres in Great Britain, North America, Australasia, and Europe. The society was commenced in Glasgow 60 years ago by the late Hudson Taylor for the sole purpose of sending missionaries to the interior provinces of China, after he had endeavoured to persuade existing missionary societies to send out workers to these unevangelised regions. On account of their acute financial positions these organisations were unable to comply with Hudson Taylor's request, so he felt compelled to start a new society. That it should not in any way be thought competitive he decided, states a correspondent, that it should be run along lines which he considered were justified by the teachings of the Book he desired taught to the Chinese. Thus he laid it down that his workers should never be guaranteed stipends by the organisation. They should feel their dependency for financial mercies upon the God who called them, and the society itself would not incur debt, neither would it authorise collections or appeals for money. Few at that time who heard of his project thought it could succeed. Yet on the occasion of its diamond jubilee to-day the China Inland Mission statistics show that it has 2,092 stations and outstations, 1,134 missionaries, 1,409 paid Chinese workers, 2,150 unpaid Chinese workers, 545 schools, other than Sunday schools, 712 school teachers, 12 hospitals and 81 dispensaries. Since the first banking account was opened by the mission's founder nearly three and a half millions of money have been received into its general fund, and its missionaries have baptised more than 100,000 converts.

ATHLETE AND MISSIONARY.

A meeting to bid farewell to Mr. Eric Liddell, M.C., who leaves this country on 3rd July for the Anglo-Chinese College at Tientsin in the north of China, was held in the Edinburgh Y.M.C.A. Rooms, South St. Andrew Street. Mr. Andrew Stewart, president of the Association, occupied the chair, and on behalf of the subscribers, presented Mr. Liddell with a cheque.

A farewell meeting, which had to be supplemented by an overflow meeting, was held in St. Augustine Congregational Church, Edinburgh, presided over by Lord Sands.

Mr. Liddell received a rousing send-off by students of Edinburgh University. Leaving the quadrangle in an open cab, decorated with flowers and coloured streamers, and to which were attached long drag ropes manned by male students, Mr. Liddell proceeded to the Waverley Station. Women students followed behind the cab, while at the station was a large crowd which included ministers and sportsmen. In a brief address, Mr. Liddell remarked that he was going out as an ambassador to another country in the great effort for the unification of the world. Before leaving, amid ringing cheers, Liddell, standing at a window of the railway carriage, sang two verses of the hymn, "Jesus shall reign."

J. L. STEVENSON LETTERS.

During the past few weeks Sir Sidney Colvin, who was 80 years old just two days ago, has been devoting all his time to the arrangement of a collection of 102 letters from the pen of Robert Louis Stevenson, which he is giving to the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, shortly to be known as the Scottish National Library. Each one of these, if sold, would realise £40 of £50, and many an American collector has been at Sir Sidney to try and tempt him with dollars for one of these treasures. Sir Sidney knew Stevenson intimately. "I remember the first time I met him when I was a young man of 23. He was staying in a country rectory, and Mrs. Sitwell, who later became my wife, wrote to me about him, telling me what a genius he was, and asking me to come down to meet him. That was my first meeting with this brilliant creature, an artist in letters. But it was my wife who brought out his talent and his genius, and it was to her that he wrote the most wonderful of letters." "Stevenson never dated any of his correspondence," went on Sir Sidney. "It was a habit he had. So none of these letters bear the date when they were written, though, from the envelopes of some of them, I have ascertained the date and have been able to insert that myself."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 5th

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.69	29.69	29.68
Temperature	81	78	87
Humidity	77	91	77
Wind Direction	WSW	Calm	SE
Force	0	0	0
Weather	OT	CM	O
Sea	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air temperature on 4th 88
Lowest open-air temperature on 5th 77

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 6th to 12th, 1925.

High Water				Low Water			
Day of Week	Day of Month	H.K. Standard Time	Height	Day of Week	Day of Month	H.K. Standard Time	Height
Thurs.	6	10 44	7 7	Mon.	10	1 51	4 8
Fri.	7	10 52	7 4	Tues.	11	2 46	5 0
Satur.	8	11 02	6 6	Wed.	12	3 44	5 2
Sun.	9	11 14	6 7				
Mon.	10	11 27	5 8				
Tues.	11	12 40	5 0				
Wed.	12	1 47	4 1				

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120TH MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
August 6th	5.57 a.m.	7.02 p.m.
7th	5.57	7.01
8th	5.57	7.00
9th	5.58	7.00
10th	5.58	6.59
11th	5.58	6.58
12th	5.59	6.57
13th	5.59	6.57
14th	5.59	6.56
15th	6.00	6.55
16th	6.00	6.54
17th	6.01	6.53
18th	6.01	6.53
19th	6.02	6.52
20th	6.02	6.51
21st	6.03	6.50
22nd	6.03	6.49
23rd	6.03	6.48
24th	6.03	6.47
25th	6.03	6.46
26th	6.04	6.45
27th	6.04	6.44
28th	6.04	6.43
29th	6.04	6.42
30th	6.05	6.41
31st	6.05	6.41

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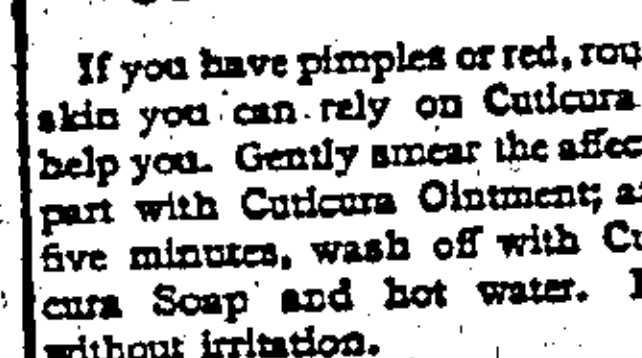
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The Chinese student, who is now much to the fore, is not always so youthful as the term suggests. Tens of thousands of students go up every year to the Hanlin College from lesser seats of learning to be examined for the equivalent of a B.A. but as a rule only a few score degrees are conferred. Consequently men present themselves for the examinations year after year, until some of them are long past middle age. There is said, indeed, to be an unwritten rule that if a candidate goes on competing, and failing, for his degree until he is eighty he shall then be considered to have passed. Some years ago the Governor of Yunnan begged to recommend for special honour a certain Lien Hsiang Yang, who, having obtained his B.A. at 75, had then, at 80, failed in an attempt to secure a higher distinction.

According to telegrams to the *Singapore* there are not less than 15,500 tons of goods lying at the various stations along the Peking-Suiyuan Railway from coal, fuel, oil and foodstuffs. This is due to the congestion of the line, which is under the control of the Red Army. Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang, the garrison commander, have to wait there until the goods are cleared. Their satellites have done with the goods, but the engines they require to pull special trains from station to station.

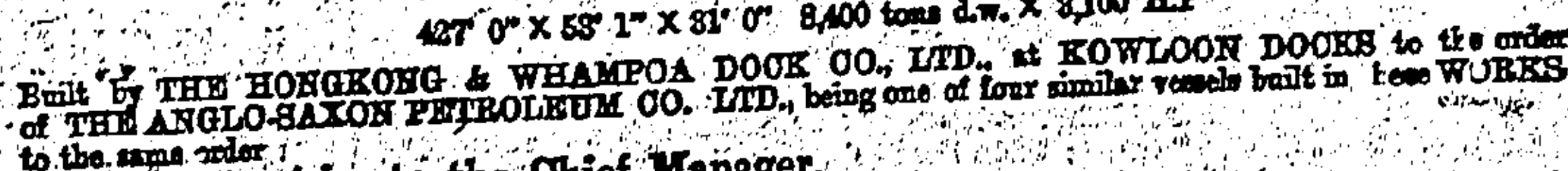
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B. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.



SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 4th.
Angers, French str., 15,000 tons, Capt. Amen, from Shanghai, with 800 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—M.M.
Krakatau, Dutch str., 4,843 tons, Capt. J. N. Egmond, from Amsterdam and Tegal, with a cargo of sugar, lying at buoy No. 43.—J.C.L.
Van Overstraten, Dutch str., 2,838 tons, Capt. H. Strijker, from Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 44.—J.C.L.

August 5th.

Tjibarat, Dutch str., 3,586 tons, Capt. J. J. Duit, from Keelung, with a cargo, lying at buoy No. 46.—J.C.L.
Toukoo, French str., 516 tons, Capt. F. L. Moreau, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C39.—M.M.

CLEARANCES.

August 5th.

Glenage, for Shanghai.
Kunze, for Hankow.
Kunze, for Amoy.
Starke Prince, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

By the s.s. *St. Albans*, on August 5th, for Manila and Australia:—For Manila: Messrs. A. Pinchelet, P. Chaudard, and W. H. W. Knauer. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Macdonald, Miss E. J. Macdonald and Miss M. F. Macdonald; for Australia: Miss Hooper, Mr. A. C. Mackay, Mr. S. D. Chant, Mr. and Mrs. MacArthur, Misses MacArthur, Mrs. B. M. Quinn, Mrs. D. B. Bourne and two children, Mrs. M. Soderblom, Miss Soderblom, Mr. J. A. Jervois, and Mr. F. C. Hale.

"SHIPPING MOVEMENTS"

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia*, arrived at Kobe at 1 p.m. on August 4th, left at 4 a.m. on August 5th, and is due at Nagasaki on August 6th at 5 a.m.
 The P. & O. s.s. *Kashgar* left Shanghai for this port on August 4th at 4.50 p.m., and is due to arrive here on August 7th at about 5 a.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED:

Empress of Asia (C.P.R.), due August 10th.
Khyber (P. & O.), due at about 4 p.m. to-morrow.
Tairen (R.I.), due this afternoon.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The river steamers sailing to Mincio continue their daily trips as usual.

Silk forwarded from here by the R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* on July 10th arrived in New York (St. John's Park) on July 31st, having been 21 days in transit.

The silk shipped per s.s. *President Jefferson*, which sailed from this port at midnight on July 25th, arrived in New York at 6 p.m. on July 31st, having been 24 days in transit.

The shipping position shows little change. One or two vessels belonging to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Messrs. Butterfield & Swire have sailed for the North.

For the twenty-four hours ended 9 a.m. yesterday, there were five arrivals and nine departures. The total number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. yesterday was 91, of which 61 were British.

Vessels clearing were the s.s. *Angers* for Saigon; the s.s. *Soudan* for Singapore; the s.s. *St. Albans* for Manila; the s.s. *Kunze* for Shanghai; the s.s. *Tell* for Ming Po; the s.s. *Kwang Tung* for Hoikow; the s.s. *Peking Maru* for Batavia and the s.s. *Confucius* for Keelung.

Of the arrivals, three were British, one French and one Dutch. They were the s.s. *Soudan* from Kobe and Shanghai; the s.s. *Glenage* from London and Singapore; the s.s. *Eastern Prince* from New York and Karaku; the s.s. *Paul Leant* from Marseilles and Saigon; and the s.s. *Krakatau* from Amsterdam and Tegal.

(Continued on next column).

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 Dr. & Mrs. Miss Leavell

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 Miss O. E. & E. C. MacArthur
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 Mr. E. A. Schwesinger
 Mr. & Mrs. P. Servanin
 Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Silas and infant
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 Mr. T. Siroj
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 Mr. F. R. Smith
 Mr. Ed. T. Snuggs
 Mrs. E. T. Snuggs
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 Mrs. E. Sparkel
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 Mr. & Mrs. M. H. Varn
 Mr. & child
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 Mr. H. Watkins
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 Mr. & Mrs. G. Woessner
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 Mr. & Mrs. C. Lauritsen

Mr. & Mrs. S. M. Bander
 Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Bateman

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 Mrs. E. R. Bellis
 Mr. H. P. Bondeson
 Capt. Bentley
 Mr. R. J. Birbeck
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 Mr. E. G. Boies
 Mr. D. E. Capellen
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 Mrs. Chalcabre & son
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 Mr. H. S. Gordon
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 Mrs. E. J. Grassie
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 Mr. F. G. Hains
 Capt. T. P. Hall
 Messrs. A. & F. Hamilton
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 Mr. & Mrs. W. Hansen
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 Mr. A. Hoff

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"MERTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th August
"MALVERNIAN" ... " ... 19th September

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"ELLERMAN" LINE
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For HAVRE, LONDON, DUNKERQUE, & ANTWERP.

MODERATE PASSAGE RATES TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

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Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zambesi, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

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Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALAYAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

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Sailings from Hongkong:

"MERTON HALL" ... 19th August
"LAOMEDON" ... 26th August
"PELEUS" ... 7th Sept.
"MALVERNIAN" ... 19th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars apply to—

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PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

NEW YORK

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE" ... 5th August, 1925

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone Central 3167

Telegrams Furaridone

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	9,005	8th Aug. Noon	Marseilles, Cass. Blanca, London, Antwerp, & Hull.
"ALIPORE"	8,373	14th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SIOHIA"	8,813	18th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MACEDONIA"	11,039	22nd Aug.	Marseilles, Cass. Blanca, L'don.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	22nd Aug.	Marseilles, Cass. Blanca, L'don.
"JEYPORE"	5,313	2nd Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"HARKUNDA"	10,327	5th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"KHYBER"	2,114	19th Sept.	Port Sudan, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARMALA"	9,128	3rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SUDAN"	8,696	15th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London.
"SIOHIA"	8,813	21st Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KEIWA"	5,158	21st Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MAINTUA"	10,922	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	28th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,935	10th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MOREA"	10,411	12th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Dec.	Mars. London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAIPEA"	7,923	8th Aug. Noon	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAKLIWA"	7,923	16th Aug.	do
"TALMA"	10,000	3rd Sept.	do

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA"	9,958	2nd Sept.	Mandla, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	7th Oct.	do
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Nov.	do
"TANDA"	9,958	2nd Dec.	do

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, India, Cuba, Kola, Hongkong, Taiwan, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated on offer.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"KHYBER"	9,144	8th Aug. Noon	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	9,958	11th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"HARKUNDA"	10,327	31st Aug.	Shanghai.
"KALYAN"	9,128	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	12th Sept.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"SUDAN"	8,696	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KEIWA"	5,158	2nd Oct.	do
"SIOHIA"	8,813	2nd Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MAINTUA"	10,922	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	1st Nov.	do
"TANDA"	9,958	7th Nov.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,411	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,935	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	28th Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"SUDAN"	8,696	28th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,039	15th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	15th Dec.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,144	1926	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	9th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Jan.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Hongkong must delay their own hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels (weighing not more than 34 lb. x 3 ft. x 1 ft.) will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passages, Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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AND RETURN

(Occupying 7 or 10 Days)

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Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fuchow (Fuzhou) and return by the same steamer by the "HAIKONG," "HAIKONG" and "HAIKONG" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals with the Steamer to the Port.
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DOUGLAS LARPAIR & CO.

General Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

HANKOW ... "KANSU" ... On 6th Aug. D.I.
TIENSIN ... "SHANSI" ... On 6th Aug. 5 p.m.
TIENSIN ... "KASHING" ... On 12th Aug. 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 22.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO from New Zealand and Australian Ports are informed that all general cargo for Hongkong by S.S. "TAIYUAN" has been Discharged at MANILA and Transhipped there at the Risk of the Owners of the Goods to S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" arrived Hongkong, 21st JULY, 1925.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Hongkong 21st July 1925

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

LOADING FOR MANILA, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... Sails 30th July

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR

BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO

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DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

\$66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "LACONIA" (cargo only) ... Sails 7th Aug.

M.R. "ESQUILINO" (cargo only) ... Sails 10th Aug.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails 25th June

M.R. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 31st Aug.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. "UMSINGA" ... sails 1st September

S.F. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails 1st October

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

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Telephone Central 1024.

Agents

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M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles
	1925	1925	1925
PAUL LECAT	17th July	18th Aug.	1st Sept.
AMBOISE	31st July	1st Sept.	15th Sept.
ORANTILLY	14th Aug.	15th Sept.	28th Sept.
POETHOS	28th Aug.	28th Sept.	13th Oct.
ANGKOR	11th Sept.	13th Oct.	27th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A CLASS (1st Class) ... 2 85. 00. 00. B CLASS (1st Class) ... 2 85. 00. 00.
STEAMERS (2nd) ... 2 85. 00. 00. STEAMERS (2nd) ... 2 85. 00. 00.

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

"MIN" & DUNKERQUE agents.

"MIN" from DUNKERQUE, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive about 20th August.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

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COGNITION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

12

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LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

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